

Increasing Survivorship in Communities with an Excess Burden of Cancer

Cancer Survivorship: Embracing the Future

Cancer Survivorship among Underserved Populations

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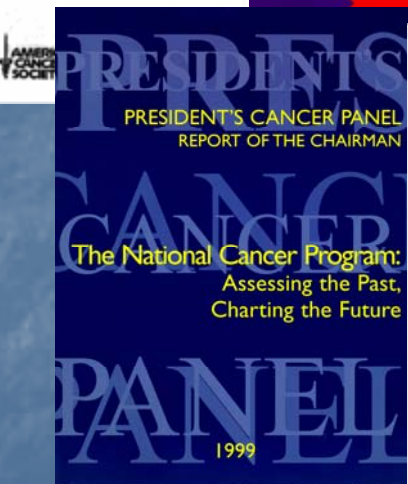
National Landmark Reports Highlighting Cancer Disparities Problem



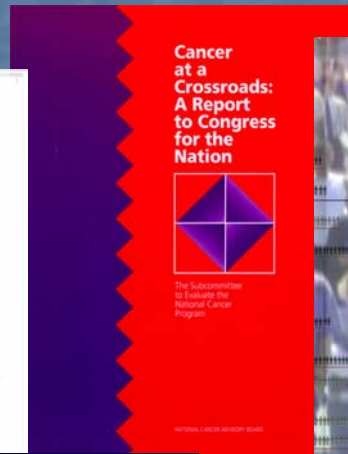
Pre - 1980



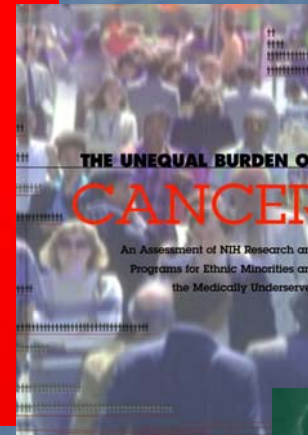
1986



1989



1996



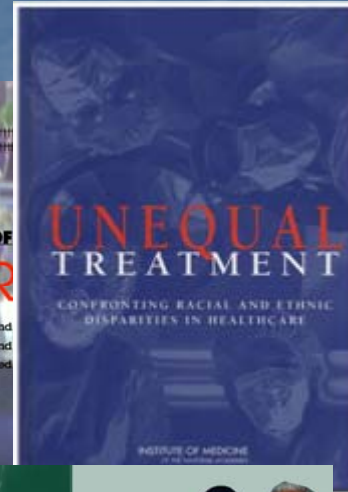
2001



1999



2002



2003

Three Major Questions

What populations have poor survival?

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

How can we eliminate cancer disparities?

Freeman, Cancer, 1989

“Survival is a fundamental instinct seen
in all biological forms.

Man is no exception.

But the social, political, and economic
environment in which an individual or
group finds itself to a large extent will
determine whether one will survive as
well as the quality of survival.”

Disease always occurs within a context of human circumstances, including economic status, social position, culture and environment.

These human circumstances
largely determine
whether survival is possible
as well as the quality of
survival.

机会
危机

Opportunity

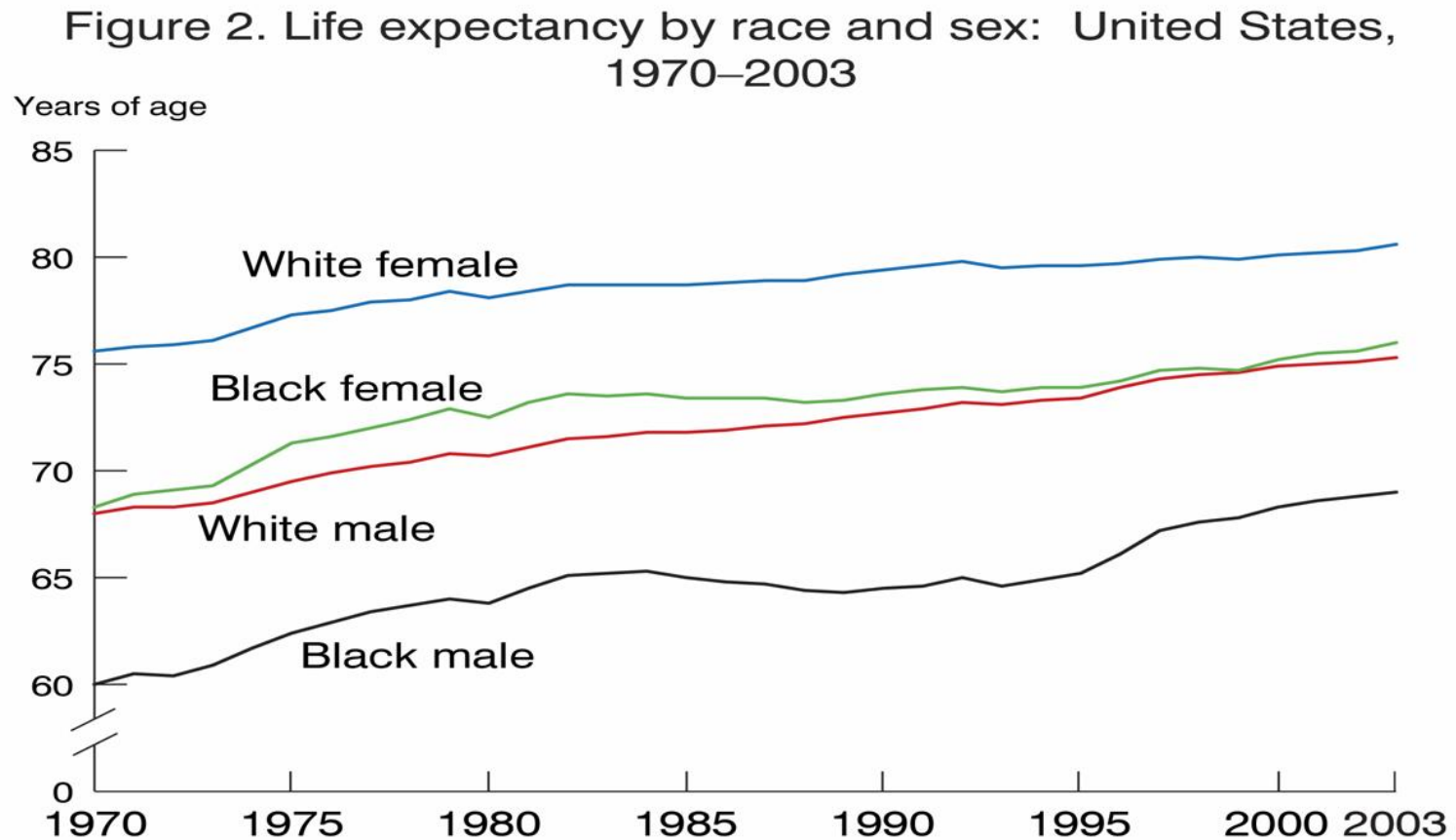
Risk/Crisis

What populations
have poor survival?

What populations have poor survival?

Life Expectancy at Birth – USA (1970-2003)

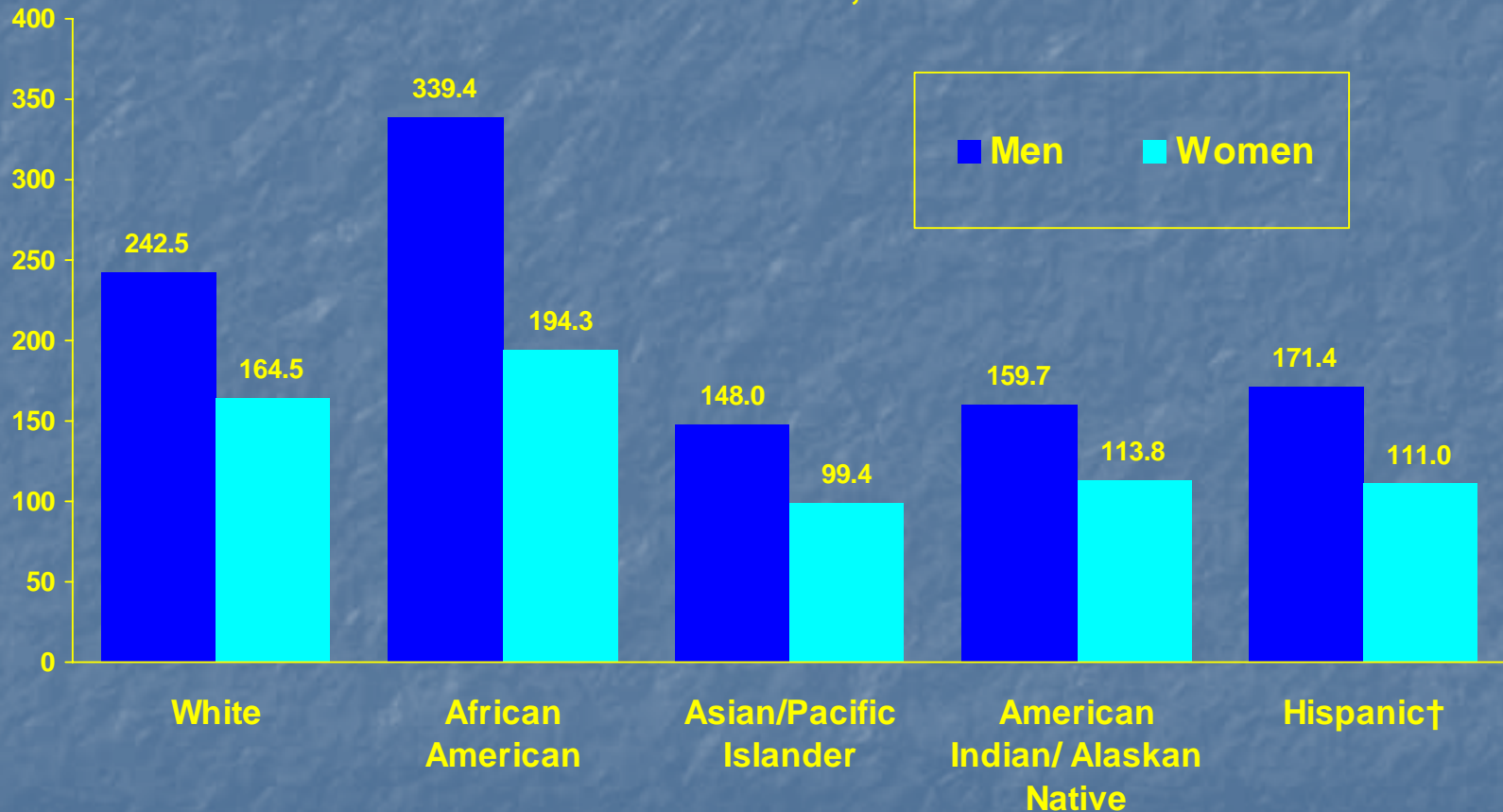
(CDC/National Center for Health Statistics Report 2006)



What populations have poor survival?

Cancer Death Rates*, by Race and Ethnicity, US, 1998-2002

Rate Per 100,000



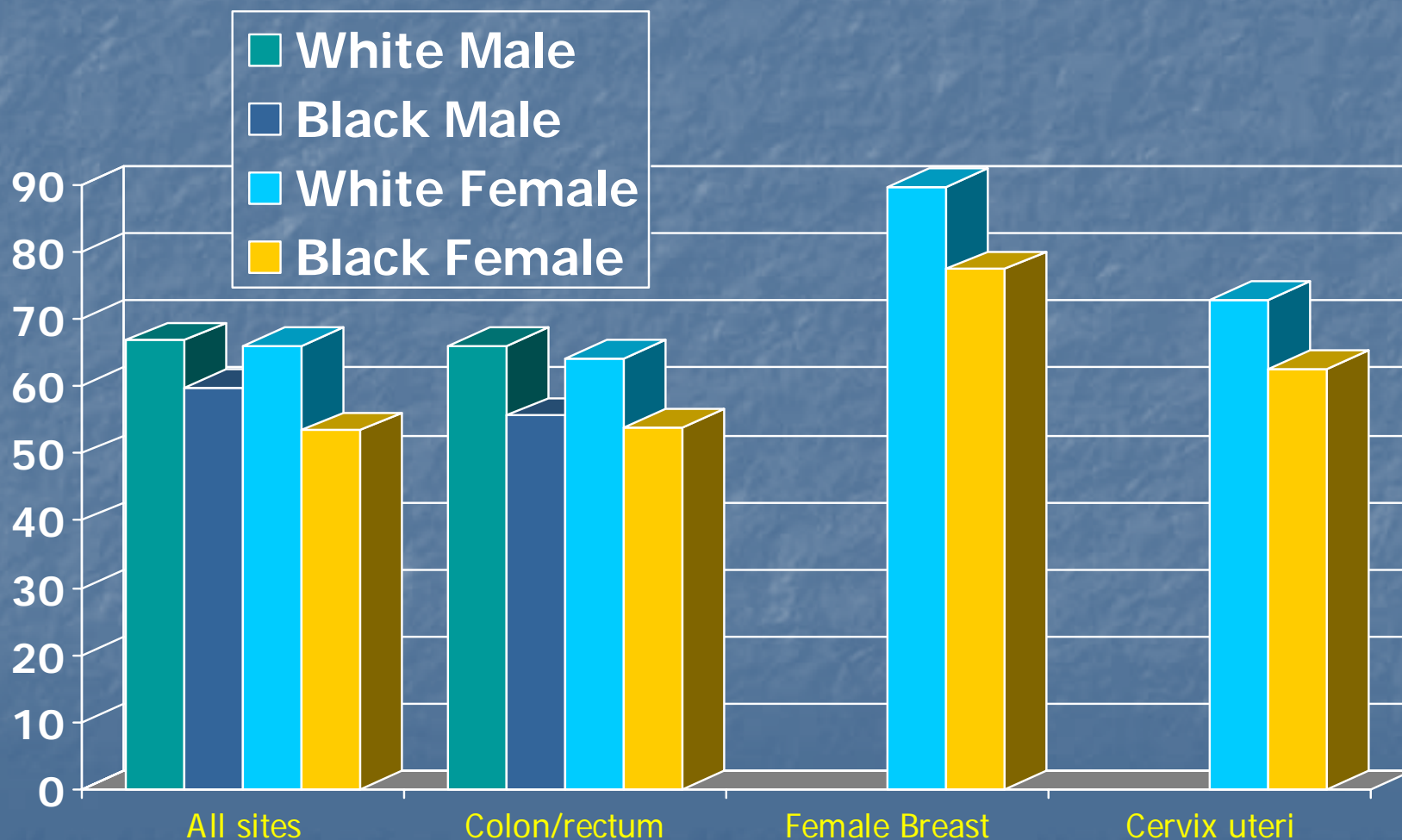
*Per 100,000, age-adjusted to the 2000 US standard population.

†Hispanic is not mutually exclusive from whites, African Americans, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.

Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, 1975-2002, Division of Cancer Control and Population Sciences, National Cancer Institute, 2005.

What populations have poor survival?

Five-Year Relative Survival Rates, 1950-2001: SEER Cancer Statistics Review 1975-2003



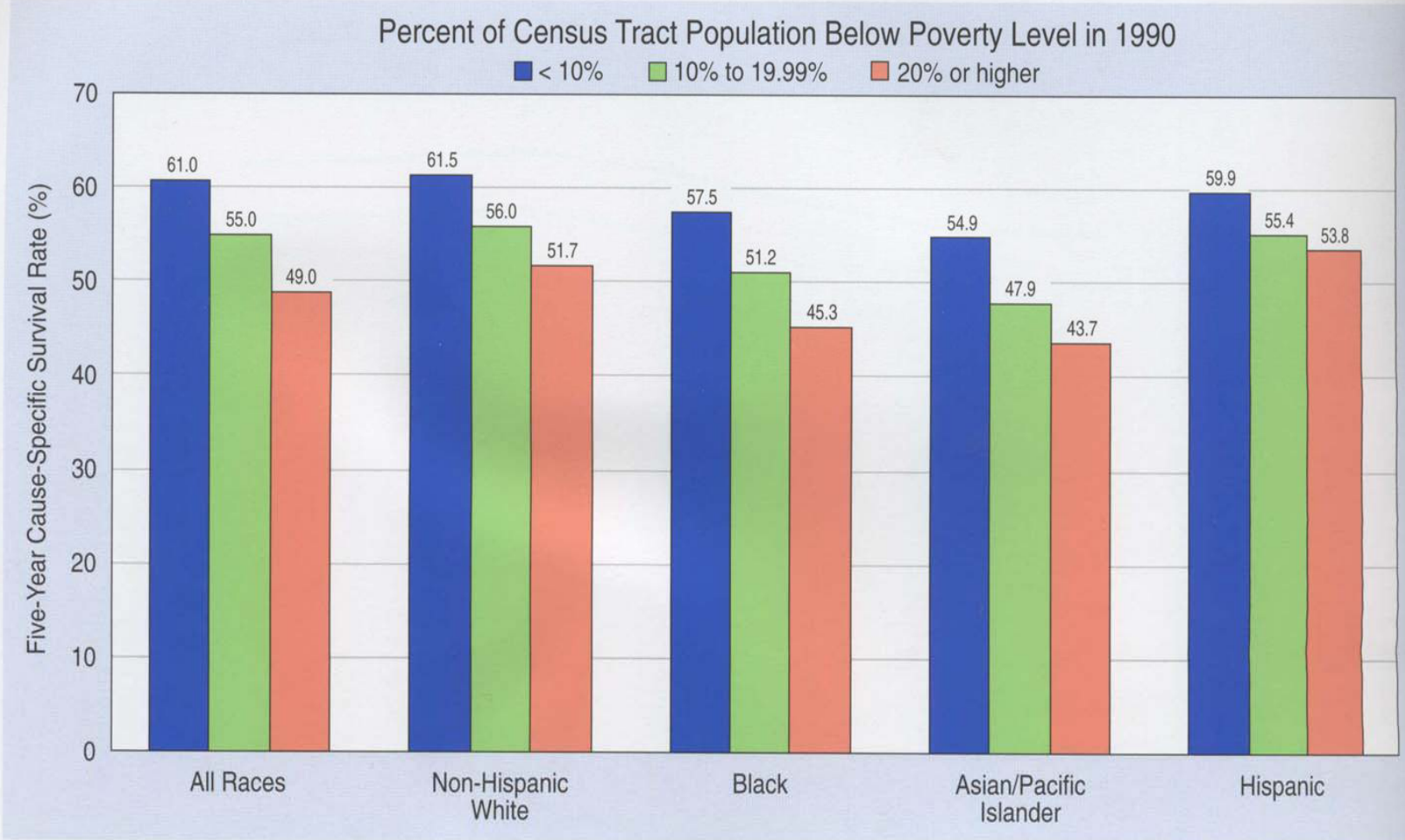
What populations have poor survival?

The American Cancer Society estimated that with respect to Black and White differences in survival:

The survival rate of poor people with cancer is 10 to 15 percent lower than that of other Americans.

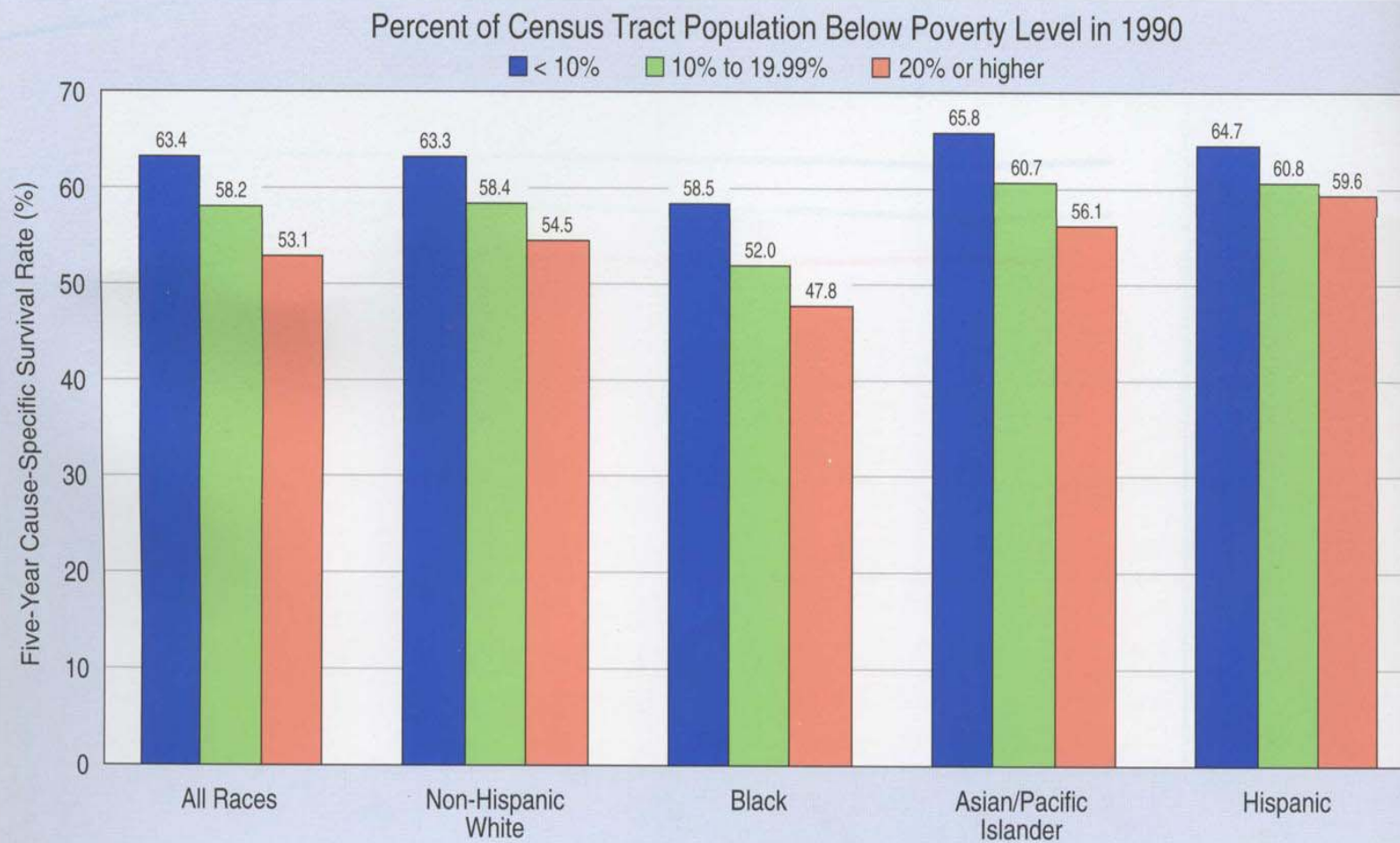
What populations have poor survival?

Figure 6.3. SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Survival Among Men, 1988–1994 Patient Cohort



What populations have poor survival?

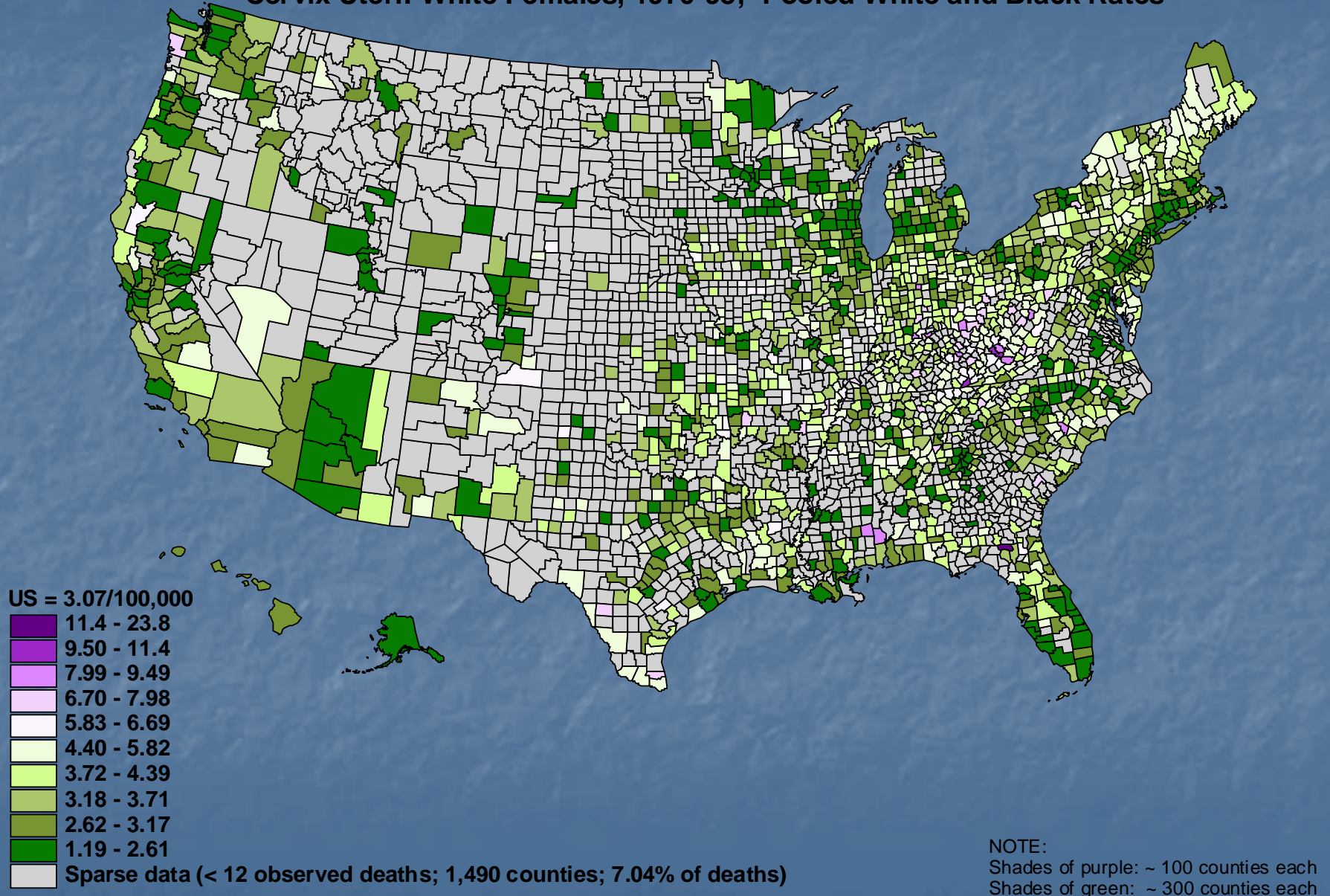
Figure 6.4. SEER Cancer (All Sites Combined) Survival Among Women, 1988–1994 Patient Cohort



Note: Based on data from 11 SEER registries. See "Data and Methods" for a list of SEER registries.

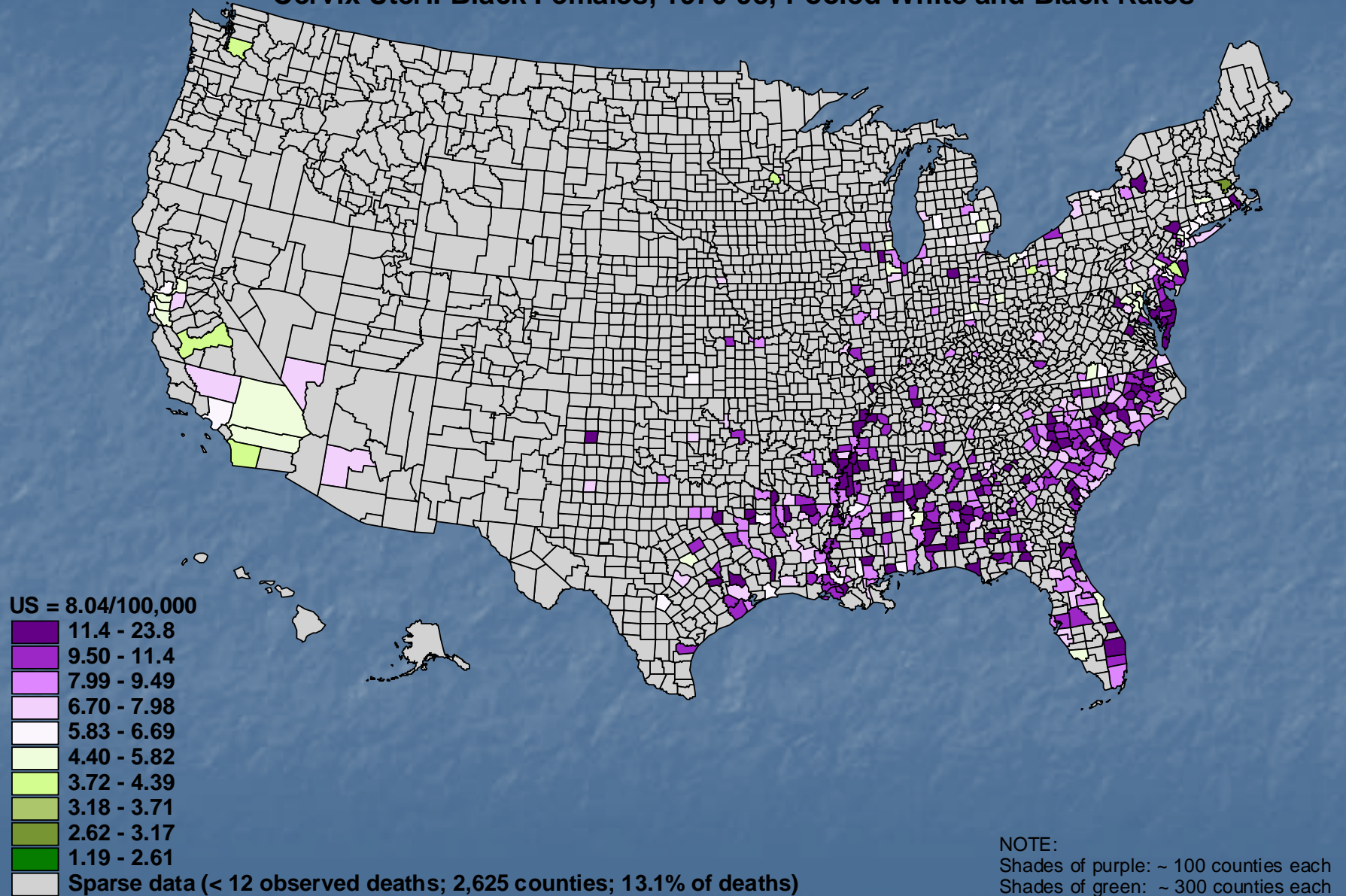
What populations have poor survival?

Cancer Mortality Rates by County (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population) Cervix Uteri: White Females, 1970-98; Pooled White and Black Rates



What populations have poor survival?

Cancer Mortality Rates by County (Age-adjusted 1970 US Population) Cervix Uteri: Black Females, 1970-98; Pooled White and Black Rates



What are the causes of
disparities in cancer
survival?

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Causes of Health Disparities



Possible Influence on Gene Environment Interaction

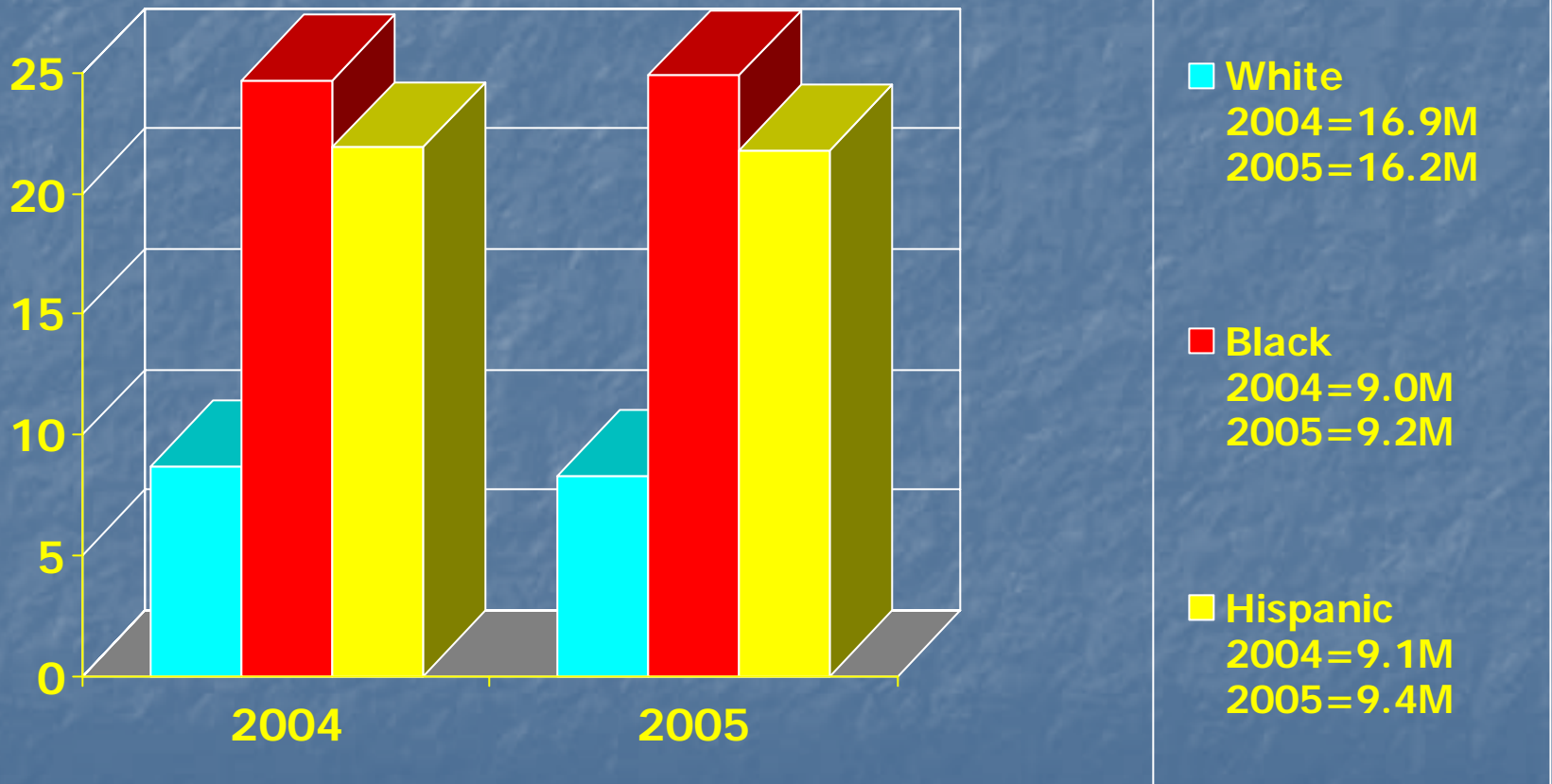
A horizontal flowchart with six stages connected by a large green arrow pointing downwards from the stage above. The stages are: **Prevention**, **Early Detection**, **Diagnosis/
Incidence**, **Treatment**, **Post Treatment/
Quality of Life**, and **Survival and
Mortality**.

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Who are the poor?

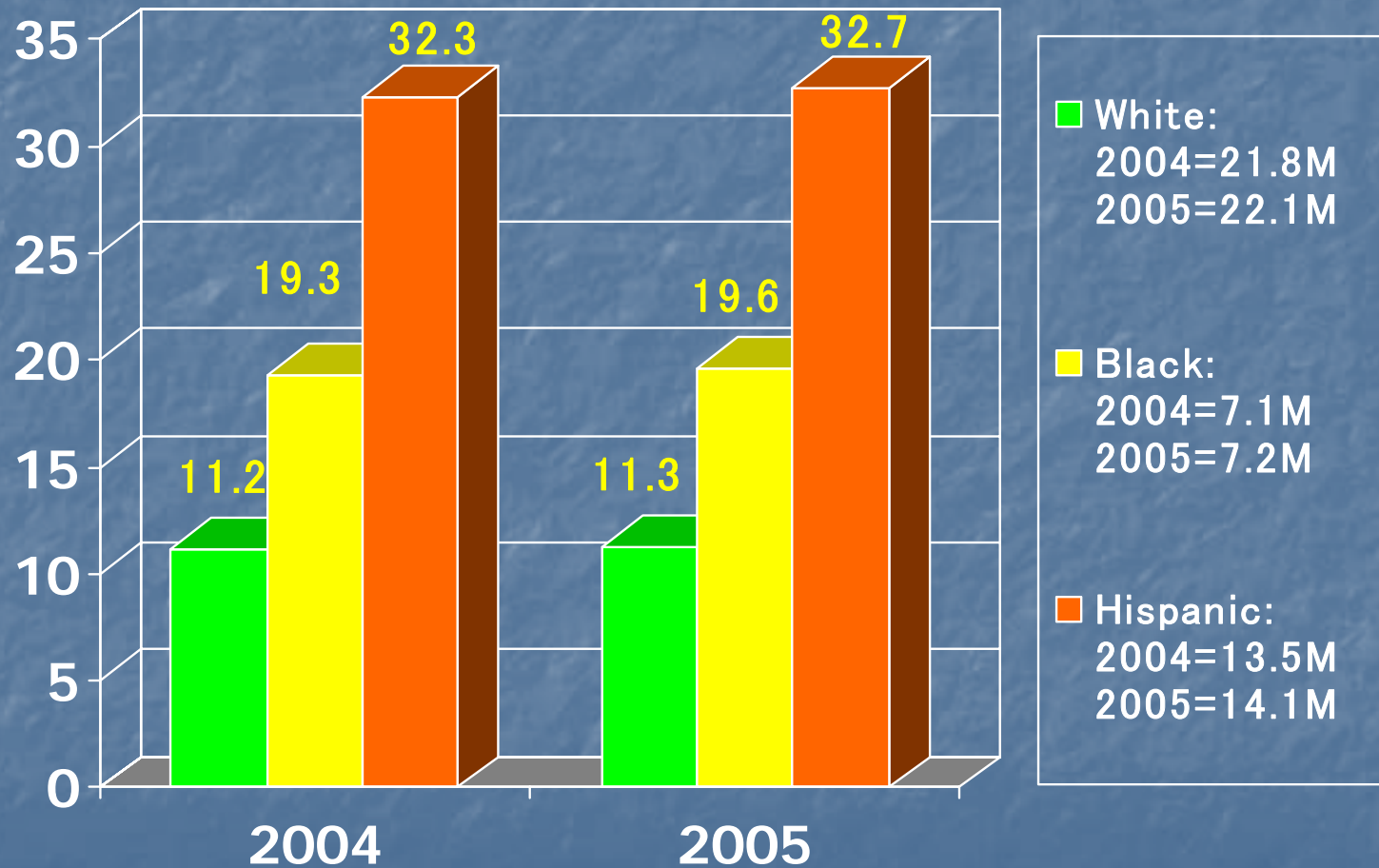
What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2004 and 2005



What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Hispanic Origin 2004 -2005



The Meaning of Poverty

- Substandard housing
- Inadequate information and knowledge
- Risk-promoting lifestyles, attitudes, and behaviors
- Diminished access to health care

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

POVERTY



CULTURE



**Inadequate
physical and
social
environment**

**Inadequate
information
and
knowledge**

**Risk-
promoting
lifestyle,
attitude,
behavior**

**Diminished
access to
health care**

DECREASED SURVIVAL

Freeman, H.P., 1989.

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Culture may augment or diminish poverty's expected negative effects.

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

What is the meaning of
race?

Who is Black?

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Race

Perhaps the single
most defining issue in
the history of
American society

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Historical Timetable

1492	Columbus “discovered” America
1619	First African Slaves arrive in America
1776	Declaration of Independence
1857	Dred Scott Decision
1861-65	Civil War
1863	Emancipation Proclamation
1865–77	Reconstruction
1866	14th Amendment
1896	Plessy v. Ferguson
1954	Brown v. Board of Education
1960’s	Civil Rights Movement

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

In our society
we see, value, and
behave toward one
another through a
powerful lens of race.

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

In keeping with this process, certain human conditions and characteristics were attributed to and/or imposed upon "races".

These include:

Economic status – ex: poverty

Culture – ex: lifestyles, attitudes, behaviors

Genetic similarities – ex: racially identified genetic makeup

What are the causes of disparities in cancer survival?

Biomedical and social scientists have demonstrated that these attributed and imposed factors are not innate to racial categories.

In other words, economic status, culture, and genetics have, to a large extent, been disentangled from race.

How can we eliminate cancer
disparities?

How can we eliminate cancer disparities?

The Discovery-Delivery Disconnect

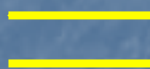


This *discovery to delivery* “disconnect”
is a key determinant of the unequal
burden of cancer.

Voices of a Broken System: Real People, Real Problems, President's Cancer Panel, Freeman,
March 2002

The Delivery Disconnect

Delivery



**Access to information
and knowledge**



Access to quality care



Critical Disconnect

Prevention

**Early
Detection**

**Diagnosis/
Incidence**

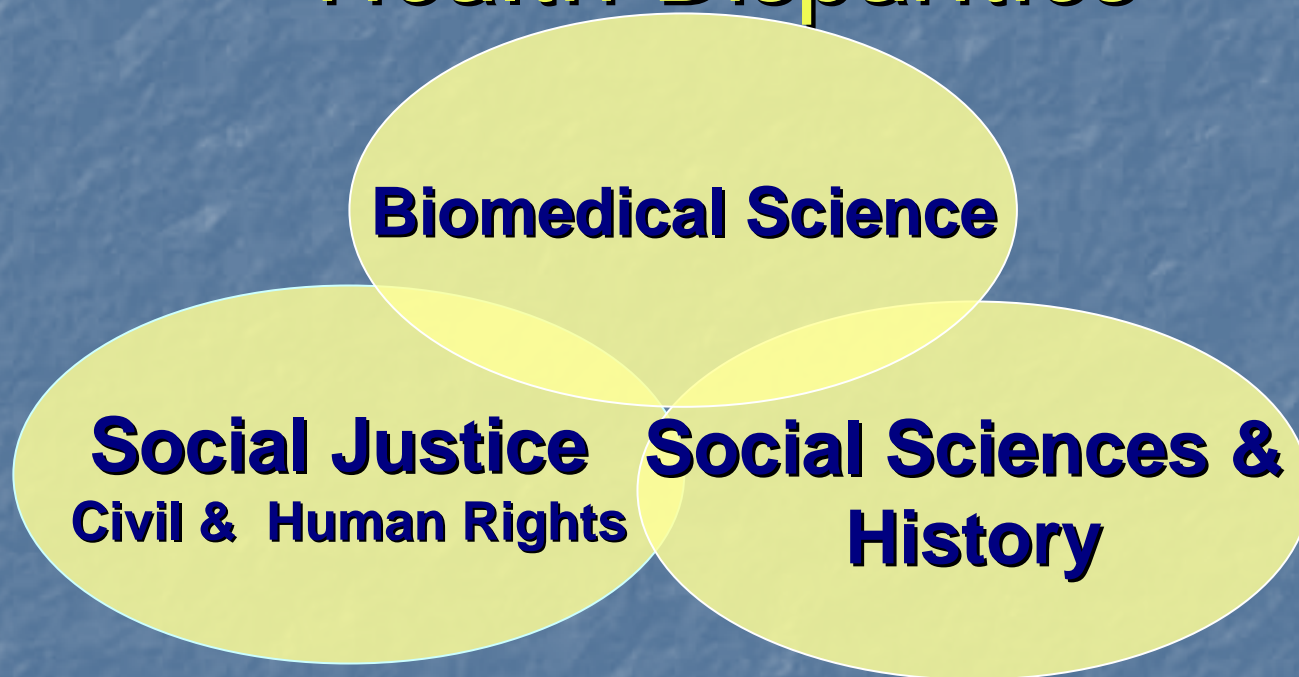
Treatment

**Post
Treatment/
Quality of Life**

**Survival and
Mortality**

How can we eliminate cancer disparities?

Interdisciplinary Investigation of Health Disparities



How can we eliminate cancer disparities?

**Provide universal access
to health care, and apply
what we know at any
given time to all
Americans, irrespective
of their ability to pay.**

At a minimum:

Ensure that populations at highest risk have access to age- and gender-appropriate screening and follow-up services for the four screenable cancers initially, and expanding as new in advances in screening become available.

Delineate and target
geographically and culturally
defined areas of extreme excess
mortality in America and designate
them as
“chronic disaster areas”
analogous to that given to
natural disaster areas.

Target these areas with an intense approach to providing culturally relevant education, control of tobacco use, appropriate access to early diagnosis and treatment, patient navigation and other social support networks.

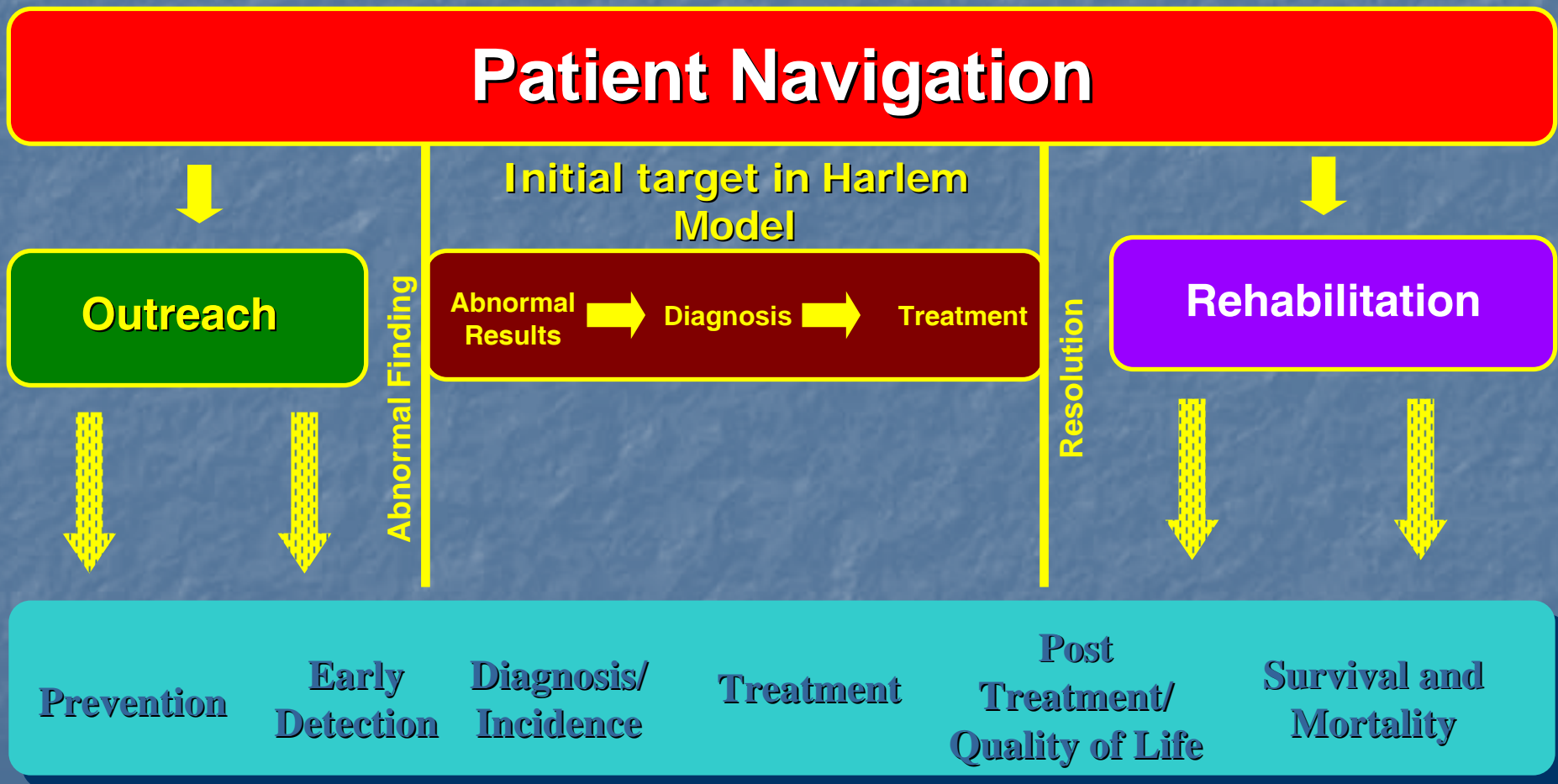
Systems for monitoring treatment equity should be established and implemented to address the existence of bias in the provision of health care.

Each individual regardless of economic status must share in the responsibility for promoting his/her own health and well being.

How can we eliminate cancer disparities?

Augment the role of patient navigators.

Augmenting Patient Navigation across the Health Care Continuum



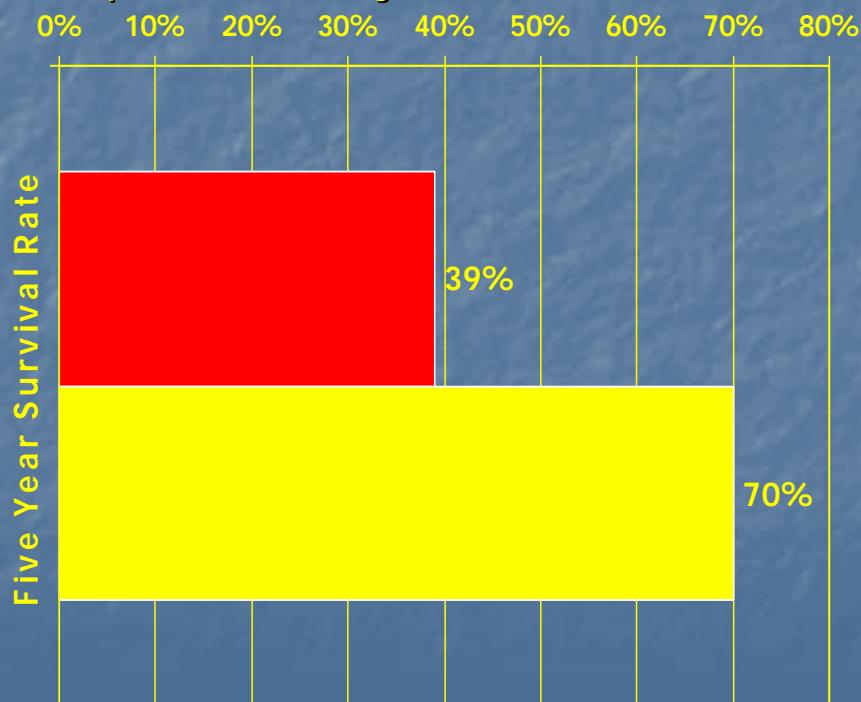
Impact of Harlem Hospital Center Breast Cancer Screening Program with Patient Navigation

Comparison of Stage at Diagnosis

	<u>1964-1986</u>	<u>1995-2000</u>
Stage 0	0%	12%
Stage I	6%	29%
Stage II	45%	38%
Stage III	39%	14%
Stage IV	10%	7%

Oluwole/Freeman, Journal of American College of Surgeons, 2003

Comparison of 5-year Survival



*Freeman HP, Wasfie TJ (1989). Cancer of the breast in poor black women. *Cancer*, 63(12), 2562-2569.

National Legislation

Signed into law
June 29, 2005

"Patient
Navigator
Outreach and
Chronic Disease
Prevention Act of
2005"
P.L. 109-18



Final Thoughts

The most robust measure of health disparities is who dies too soon.

In our society
we see, value, and
behave toward one
another through a
powerful lens of race.

The unequal burden of disease in our society is a challenge to science and a moral and ethical dilemma for our nation.

The drive to reach
Scientific Truth
must be wedded to
concern for
Social Justice

There is a need for a
call for Justice
in the distribution of
medical resources.

Poverty should NOT be an offense which is punishable by death.

Of all of the forms of
inequality, injustice in
health is the most shocking
and inhumane.

Martin Luther King, Jr.